News Review of Current Events the World Over

New Tax Program Stirs Hot Debate—Black's Seizure of Telegrams—Norris Dam Is Completed—Italo-Ethiopian Peace Draws Nearer.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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CONGRESSMAN SAM B. HILL of Washington and his subcommittee of the house ways and means committee took up the heavy task of determining how the new revenue of $1,127,000,000 called for by President Roosevelt should be raised. Treasury officials recommended that an average tax of 33½ per cent should be levied on undivided corporation profits and a tax of 90 per cent on all refunded or unpaid AAA processing taxes. In this the fiscal experts followed the suggestions of Mr. Roosevelt. They told the subcommittee that the proposed corporation surplus tax would yield the government $620,000,000 annually. The President has estimated that this amount will be needed to finance the new farm program and the soldier bonus.

Rep. S. B. Hill

The so-called "windfall" tax on processors who successfully challenged the AAA in the courts, it was believed, would yield another $200,000,000. This will be used to reimburse the treasury for losses suffered as a result of the Supreme court's invalidation of AAA. There remains an additional $317,000,000 which it is proposed to raise through excise taxes on a wide range of farm processors.

Chairman Hill said the experts and the members of the subcommittee were agreed that the tax on undistributed surplus should not apply to banks and life insurance companies.

There was wide divergence of opinion concerning this tax among leaders in congress. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, for instance, declared himself against it as an unnecessary additional burden on business, and indicated he would support, instead, a plan to tax the income from federal securities now exempt. Senator Borah, Republican, said that in principle he endorsed the plan of taxing undistributed earnings, while Senator Hastings of Delaware, also Republican, denounced it as "confiscatory." Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, and Representative Knutson of Minnesota, Republican, also voiced the program to demand immediate cutting down of federal expenditures, and in this Mr. Borah concurred. Speaker Joseph W. Byrns and Majority Leader W. B. Bankhead professed to see no difficulties in the way of the proposed measure.

One thing that boosted the chances of the President's tax program was a report from Secretary of Commerce Roper that corporation income in 1935 was 300 per cent higher than in 1932.

IN THE course of his probe into the affairs of enemies of the New Deal, Senator Black of Alabama, chairman of the lobby committee, assumed the right to seize and examine their private telegrams, and thus his investigation was carried into the courts. Miss Sirvan, Chicago attorney, learned the committee was about to subpoena his telegrams in the case of Insull, a temporary injunction blocking such action. He has asked the District of Columbia Supreme court to make this injunction permanent.

The wholesale examination of telegrams was attacked by Representative Wadsworth of New York, and defended by Senator Black.

"It strikes me," Wadsworth said, "that we have reached a strange stage in the development of democracy when private correspondence can be seized without court procedure and by search warrant."

Black said: "Repeatedly it has been held that the senate can call for what it pleases. There appears to have been a concerted effort by those under fire to influence legislation behind the scenes, through subterranean channels, to prevent the truth getting evidence."

GOVERNOR LANDON'S boom for the Republican Presidential nomination is progressing in a way that must be pleasing to his supporters. Kansas Republicans in a state convention pledged their support to the 1936 delegates to the Cleveland convention, declaring him to be "the best-fitted candidate." That Kansas should support its governor is natural and expected, but he also is garnering a good many delegates elsewhere, and indorsement in some states where the delegates are uninstructed.

Sentiment favorable to Landon appeared in New Jersey, and Hervey S. Moore of Trenton, a Republican leader, was contemplating starting an active campaign for him in that state.

ON THE third anniversary of his inauguration President Roosevelt pushed an electric key in the White House which set in motion machinery that closed the sluice gates of the Norris dam in the Tennessee Valley project. This signalized the completion of that part of the vast work on the Clinch river.

"I hope as many people as can will go to see the Norris dam in eastern Tennessee," the President said in a formal statement. "It exemplifies great engineering skill, high construction efficiency, and, above all, it is the key to the carefully worked out control of a great river and its water spread over parts of seven states.

"The Norris dam is a practical symbol of better life and greater opportunity for millions of citizens of our country. The nation has come to realize that national resources must not be wasted and the Norris dam is evidence that our program for conservation of these resources is going forward."

SENATOR BORAH and Senator Van Nuys of Indiana, the latter a Democrat, introduced a bill directed against certain practices of the chain stores. The measure would make it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to grant any discount, rebate, allowance or advertising service charge to a purchaser over that available to the purchasers' competitors. It also would prohibit sales "at prices lower than those exacted by said person elsewhere in the United States for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor."

Co-operative associations would be exempted from provisions of the measure. Violators would be subject to a $5,000 fine and a one-year jail sentence.

The so-called Robinson-Patman anti-monopoly bill, also aimed at chain stores, will be passed by the senate before very long, according to a promise made by Senator Robinson to a mass meeting of 1,500 independent merchants who went to Washington to lobby for the measure. This bill legalizes price agreements, rebates, advertising allowances and brokerage fees giving sales advantage to chain stores.

THROUGH its committee of thirteen the League of Nations appealed to Benito Mussolini and Emperor Haile Selassie to consent to im-

Giuseppe Motta

mediate negotiations for an end to hostilities and a definite re-establishment of Italo-Ethiopian peace. Though considerable parts of the proposal by his cabinet council was delayed a few days, Mussolini, according to dispatches from Rome, was disposed to accept the principles provided territory in Ethiopia already occupied by Italy is considered hers and left out of the negotiations.

Haile Selassie accepted the proposal without reservation. In recent days his armies in the northern sector have been reported in big battles and have lost many thousands of men, and the Italians have penetrated far toward the center of the country; and in the South the invaders were preparing for a rapid advance.

Back of the league's appeal was the standing threat of extension of sanctions to include an embargo on oil. This suddenly brought about a situation almost unconcerting for the league. Dr. Giuseppe Motta, Swiss foreign minister, gave a warning that if the oil embargo was applied his country might feel it necessary to leave the league in order to preserve its neutrality if the consequent threatened war in Europe resulted. Motta pointed out that if Italy quit the league and hostilities ensued, Switzerland, through her membership in the league, would appear in Italian eyes as a party to a hostile coalition, and would be subject to invasion, by Italy on one side and perhaps by Germany on the other.

BRITAIN'S government evidently believes the league council, and Italy, intends to be well prepared. It made public a gigantic program for increases in the army, navy and air forces and for swift mobilization of man power and industry. No official cost estimate was given out but authorities said the total over a three-year period would be not less than 20 to 70, with five billion dollars. The program includes these features:

Army—Four new battalions of infantry are planned. All units are to be motorized, mechanized, and fully equipped. Especial attention will be paid coastal and anti-aircraft defenses.

Navy—Two new battleships next year and an increase in cruiser strength from 20 to 70, with five new ones to be laid down this year. Naval personnel also will be increased by 6,000, a new aircraft carrier will be constructed, and the air arm of the navy will be strengthened.

Air Force—About 250 new war planes will be added to the home defense squadrons, bringing the total to 1,750. Twelve new air squadrons for imperial defense—that is, air forces available for transfer to danger areas—will be added, and more pilots will be recruited.

Following this announcement the annual naval estimates were submitted to parliament. They call for $349,000,000, an increase of $40,400,000 over the previous year.

JAPAN was calming down after the amazing revolt and attempted coup d' etat of a thousand soldiers led by a group of young "fascist" officers who thought the Okada government was hampering the military progress of the nation. So far as can be judged at this distance, the net results of the uprising were: Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, former premier and lord keeper of the privy seal; Korekiyo Takahashi, minister of finance, and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, chief of military education, were assassinated by the rebels. Premier Okada escaped death, his brother-in-law being mistaken for him and slain. The mutineers, threatened by loyal troops and the fleet, obeyed an edict by Emperor Hirohito and surrendered. Of their 23 leaders, two committed suicide.

The immediate concern of Emperor Hirohito and his advisers was the selection of a man for premier who could form a new government that would satisfy the various parties. First Prince Fumimaro Konoye, young president of the house of peers, was asked to undertake this task, but he declined on the ground of poor health. Then the choice of the emperor fell upon Koki Hirota, a moderate who is well known in both the United States and Russia. Hirota at once began picking out his ministers, saying: "My cabinet will be composed of young, able statesmen."

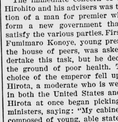
Hirota's selection was taken to mean that the emperor has determined to proceed with the modernization of the country, and to exercise his power to rule instead of permitting himself to be the exalted agent of military overlords.

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM WEIGEL, retired, one of the army's most reliable commanders, died in the army hospital on Governors Island at the age of seventy-two. He served 44 years, through Indian campaigns, in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines, and went to France in the World war as a captain. He was rapidly promoted through grades, to brigadier general on August 15, 1917, and to major general on August 8, 1918, when he was given command of the Eighty-eighth division, a new national army unit which he trained and took overseas. Previously he had commanded the Fifty-eighth brigade, Twenty-eighth division, a Pennsylvania outfit, at Chauteau-Thierry.

MORE than 150,000 workers in 31,000 building trades in New York city were called out on strike by James J. Bambrick, president of the Building and Construction Employees' International union, and the sky-scrapers from the Battery to Washington Heights were badly crippled. Elevator men manned freight cars, furnace men banked their fires and scrubwomen threw down their mops, and all marched out of the buildings and formed picket lines. There was some scattering fighting between the pickets and men hastily hired to take their places.

Since the strike affected not only office buildings but innumerable apartment buildings also, the occupants of the latter were deprived of heat and telephone connections, and in many cases sick persons were threatened without food supplies. This led Mayor La Guardia to call the city health officials into conference, and to declare a civic emergency and order Health Commissioner Dice to see that fires were stoked and that trips necessary to health of the tenants and needs of the sick were made in all residence buildings of more than six floors.

IMMEDIATELY after President Roosevelt signed the new soil conservation-farm relief act passed to take the place of the invalidated AAA, Administrator Chester C. Davis began planning ways to spend the $500,000,000 authorized. Under his orders more than 100 men and employees of the AAA who had been waiting since December 6 for something to do got busy placing the new program into effect.


C. C. Davis

The goal of the new law, Mr. Roosevelt said in announcing his signature, is parity, not of farm prices, but of farm income. He said the New Deal has "not abandoned and will not abandon" the principle of equality for agriculture.

The new program, as the first move, a series of four conferences with agricultural leaders in Memphis, Chicago, New York and Salt Lake City to formulate plans to take 30,000,000 acres out of commercial production this year and place them in legumes and other soil conserving crops.

The new law provides benefit payments to farmers who co-operate in federal suggestions for conservation of soil fertility in 1936 and 1937. It provides, also, for federal subsidies to farmers who enter into parity payments in 1938 and thereafter.

"REMEMBER the Alamo," the battle cry of Texas, was heard all over the state at its centennial celebration opened at the village of Washington-on-the-Brazos, where the declaration of independence from Mexico was signed. The old "charter of empire" was taken there from its place in the state capitol rotunda in Austin, and Gov. James V. Allred of Texas and Gov. Philip LaFollette of Wisconsin went along to take part in the ceremonies. The party then went to Houston, where Gen. Sam Houston gathered an army of Texans to fight the Mexicans, and there Gov. Hill McAlister of Tennessee made the address. San Antonio and other cities followed on the program, and the celebrations will continue for months, reaching a climax in the opening on June 3 of the centennial exposition at Dallas.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—The Soviet government is confident that despite the military coup by which the fire-eating faction of the Japanese military caste has regained control of the Japanese government after being reversed in the recent election, there is no serious danger of war in the Far East.

Only the possibility that some of the same sort of "young officers" may provoke an incident on the border really threatens that danger. But even this danger, the Soviet authorities believe, is remote, and for two reasons.

One is that the young officers so much talked about are now just rushing into situations without the age and very much more experienced heads. This is at least the third time this sort of thing has occurred, though the present is the most flagrant because it denies the right of the Japanese voters to dictate the policies of their government. Each time the action of the "young officers" has had the same objective—complete control of the government by the most fervent saber rattlers in the military establishment.

The Moscow government, according to reliable private advices reaching the State department, does not believe that the "old hands" among the saber rattlers—the high ranking army and navy officers really in command of the situation, and who really inspire these killings occasionally by the apparently irresponsible young officers—want war with the Soviet right now.

"The answer is that the Japanese army and navy officers know perfectly well, the Soviet government believes, they would be biting off more possibly than they could chew. At the time the Russo-Japanese war broke out in the old days, it is pointed out, Russia—Old Imperial Russia it was then—had only 40,000 men in the Far East. And they were rather poorly equipped. In fact, there were quite a few scandals about that element later.

Russia's Great Army

Russia is not telling how many men she has in the Far East now, but reports from Moscow are that Soviet officials are rather complacent when the subject is mentioned. It is well known that the Russian army now has definitely an excess of a million men, and that they are excellently equipped with all the most modern war materials, expensive as they may be. It is freely admitted that every sacrifice necessary will be made to retain this objective.

Now, it is pointed out in Moscow, the trans-Siberian railroad has been double-tracked all the way through to Vladivostok. Near the latter city there are forces of bombing and fighting planes calculated to give the Japanese considerable pause.

Moreover, the Russians merely smile when asked about the recent Japanese push of the Japanese, apparently aimed at cutting the trans-Siberian railroad. There are plenty of fortifications, and plenty of well equipped soldiers to garrison any Japanese attempt to cut the railroad. There have been one or two brushes, they mention grimly, and the Japanese are not unaware of the Russian strength.

Also, the Russians have calculated on the possibility that a bombing squadron or even a fighting squadron into one salient might cut the trans-Siberian line temporarily. They have taken care of that by seeing that there might be needed at strategic points, for Vladivostok they not only have munitions plants, but ship-building yards, which have been very successful in the eastern Russian service.

Altogether they are more concerned about Germany than about Japan.

Case of West Virginia

Hoping that he has settled the factional row in Maine, so menacing to Republican prospects there, Col. Frank Tree state in September's congressional election, President Roosevelt now turns his attention to West Virginia, where the situation is even more difficult. Maine's strong effort on Democratic workers in the rest of the country may be tremendous, but not even the most optimistic New Dealer thinks any electoral votes are involved there. Whereas West Virginia is one of the doubtful votes might easily decide who is to be President for the four years beginning next January.

All the New Deal hopes for in Maine, it seems, is to keep Representative Ralph O. Moran. No one familiar with the Maine situation hopes to elect a Democrat from the Portland district where Representative Simon M. Hamblen was defeated by on the 1934 Democratic high tide.

The Brann-Moran row threatens even the bench salvage. It promises a solid Republican slate from Maine in September, with the resulting word to the rest of the country that the New Deal has slipped. With the full realization of how much attention is paid to Maine's September elections, despite the cold fact that as a barometer Maine has often been wrong, James A. Farley has been holding conferences after conference on the hope of placating Louis J. Brann, whose reelection as governor in 1934 proved his popularity, but who has been very much off the reservation since the appointment of Professor Abrahamson of Bowdoin.

Placating Brann

So Brann was summoned to Washington, talked at length with Farley, and was taken to the White House to see if the Roosevelt personality would do the trick. It was rumored later that he could have the assistant secretaryship of the navy if he wanted it. The trouble about placating Brann is that he would have to be given some signal honor outside the state. Anything inside the state would more than offend Representative Moran. Moreover Moran has sold the White House and WPA Dictator Harry L. Hopkins pretty thoroughly on the idea that Brann's friends just won't do.

In West Virginia the situation is even more difficult. The two strong figures of the Democratic party, who happen to be the two senators, are at such loggerheads that the fight has flamed out on the senate floor, with the boy senator, Rush D. Holt, denouncing the whole relief and WPA administration in the state.

For a Democratic senator to charge that Harry Hopkins and his organization are playing cheap factional politics in behalf of the other Democratic senator, Matthew M. Neely, is very bad medicine, indeed. Holt said on the floor that the West Virginia administrator, F. W. McCullough, "is a disgrace to the state of West Virginia and to the Works Progress administration."

What has been happening, according to insiders, is not very different from what has happened in many states, except in one particular. People wanting jobs had to have the endorsement of local political leaders. The difference in West Virginia is that the leaders whose approval was necessary were always allied with the Neely organization, and never the Holt faction.

Apparently Senator Holt missed the boat when he did not have an agreement with his colleague before McCullough was appointed.

Mail Contracts

Present indications are that President Roosevelt will extend the present mail contracts, 42 in number, with the shipping companies, for a period of one year. He has the authority to do this under existing law, assuming that no new shipping legislation is enacted. And best information on Capitol Hill and in New Deal circles is that none will be.

There was quite a stir recently over the drafting of a new ship subsidy bill by New Dealers. Much mystery was made about the new measure, which was, it was said, to be introduced by Senator Duffey of Pennsylvania. The new measure, according to gossip accepted for a few days, was to be the Presidential blessing as against the Copeland bill and the ideas of Senator Black, those interested recalled, who had been in investigation which seemed, to put it mildly, to be a little unfriendly to the shipping companies.

Underneath all the mystery as to the Guffey bill and the discussions of merits of the plans of Senators Copeland and Black, the outstanding factor is simply this—that President Roosevelt is willing to do more to aid American merchant marine than congress is willing to do at this time. Perhaps after election, the President advisers explain, congress will be in a more suitable frame of mind.

The wheel within these wheels is that the President at the moment is concerned very much over the economy issue. He is going through a lot of motions, what with all these conferences of the treasury and lending agencies and whatnot, to give the country the impression that he is going to stage a Calvin Coolidge economy act and get the federal treasury back on a sort of Andrew Mellon basis, though of course he would never use that word "Mellon."

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SHIFTING SANDS

By Sara Ware Bassett

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CHAPTER XI—Continued

—15—

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"Let Me Go, Hortie! Let Me Go!"

"Yes, I'll admit it when you meet him. We are going there now."

"To—to—call?"

"To return the check I just told you about. You're the stupidest man I was ever engaged to, Horatio. Why can't you listen?"

"I am listening with all my ears."

"Then the trouble is with your imagination," Sylvia said in her loftiest tone.

They walked on in silence until presently the girl stopped before the gate of a small, weather-beaten cottage.

"Well, here we are at Elisha's," she remarked, turning in at the gate.

"What's he got to do with it?"

"Mercy, Hortie. You'll wear me to a shred. Elisha is the sheriff. I'm going to coax him to let us see the prisoner."

"You don't mean the chap is jailed here! My—!" he clapped his hand over his mouth. "Why, any red-blooded man could knock the whole house flat to the ground with a single blow of his fist. I'll bet I could."

"There wasn't any other place to put him."

"Well, if he stays incarcerated in a detention pen like this, he's a noble-minded convict—that's all I have to say."

They walked up the narrow clam-shell path, bordered by iris and thrifty perennials.

As they did so, the sound of a radio drifted through the open window.

Sylvia peeped in.

Elisha, too intent on the music to hear her step, was sitting before the loud speaker, smoking.

"I've come to see Mr. Heath," she shouted above the wails of a crooning orchestra.

"I ain't sure as I'd oughter let you see him," hesitated Elisha.

"I'll take the responsibility."

"Wal—mebbe on second thought, I'will do no harm," he drawled. "He's round on the back porch. I'd come with you warn't I waitin' for the news flashes."

"That's all right. I can find him."

"Say, who you got with you?" called the sheriff over his shoulder.

"Horatio Junior," Sylvia answered.

"Thank you."

"Everything is settled then?"

She nodded.

"I hope you will be very happy."

She did not reply at once. When she did, it was to say with a humility new and appealing:

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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Dizzy Dean's Howl Just Ballyhoo, Not Temperament

IT WAS perhaps to be expected that the feeling of unrest that has been irritating so many microphone and congressional records should at last come to aggravate the gentlemen who perform in sports. From winter retsorts, from night clubs and from less ably ballyhooed centers of athletic endeavors terse bulletins proclaim the news that the boys no longer are awakening their artless sayings with smiles.

As one who must live (not too well) by sports I have been reading such reports with proper diligence. While plodding—and while duly recollecting how the well-acted rages of wrestlers and other celebrated statesmen so often have elevated the minds of the customers—I also have been doing some useful wondering.

Obviously, if the performers can engage in their work with blood in their eyes—as well as on their noses—the situation soon may be vastly improved. New patrons will be attracted and the waning attention of those who once were steadfast in their faith will be revived.

This increased zest for laying it on the line should be beneficial for all concerned. Promoters and their besweated prima donnas should be enabled to purchase new limousines. The National league might be enabled to pay its best umpire what he deserves, the state of New York might get some decent income from the quasi-legal gambling and even the Phillies might be enabled to arrive at the clubhouse each day with a smile on their lips and two bits in the bank.

Unless you know your baseball well enough to be aware that Dizzy Dean merely is a large and amiable man surrounded by press agents you are apt to suspect that vast sea of hilarious jollopy emanating from his Alma Mater and his fellow students. Actually nothing could be farther from the truth.

For instance, there is the chit-chat that is being exchanged concerning his newest contract. Dizzy is quite rightfully claiming that he is the best pitcher in baseball and therefore is worthy of the best salary. His St. Louis owner, if I have read some of the more enlightened baseball editors correctly, is attempting to pay him off with rain checks. So there is blood on the moon.

Dizzy Dean.

All this does injustice to Sam Breadon and Branch Rickey. Both of these are suave gentlemen who often have been wonderfully persuasive when dealing with lesser talents in their vineyards, but they also are gentlemen who are richly endowed with common sense.

This means that when their star performer lists boasted and blazed himself onto enough front pages they will view Vast Adversity immediately prove to him that adversity has many guises. With one acknowledgment of the fact that they have a pennant-contending club and also a place in which to accommodate it, Messrs. Breadon and Rickey will lay it on the line.

Naturally, Dizzy will not get the $40,000 which he is hurling into the conversation—and while duly recollecting—and while duly recollecting how the well-acted rages of wrestlers and other celebrated statesmen so often have elevated the minds of the customers—I also have been doing some useful wondering.

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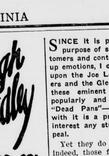
Naturally, Dizzy will not get the $40,000 which he is hurling into the conversation—and while duly recollecting that he is worth it up) of bitter adjectives. Just as naturally he does not expect it any more than he expects anyone to take seriously the harsh words he has been saying about his battery mate, Virgil Davis, Esq.

Cleveland May Inherit Big-Time Hockey Team

Cleveland seems definitely to be the town to inherit the big-time hockey franchise which Conn Smythe will surrender after the present season. Al Sutphin, who will give up his Cleveland-Falmouth baseball league, holdings, is to put up the dough. He will operate a farm team in Rochester and San Jose, Calif., will send 29 of its citizens into professional baseball this year . . . Pedro Montano (just to get all this lightweight business attended to at once) has two self-appointed bodyguards, recruited from the ranks of his Puerto Rican followers.

One of England's most promising fighters is a nineteen-year-old featherweight who gets around quite nimbly in spite of the fact that he has a club foot. He hits hard, thinks fast and (no kidding) his name is Al Capone . . . Although this is only his second season in big-time hockey Bill Miller, Les Canadiens forward, already is rated as one of the game's smartest players.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Hugh Bradley Says:

SINCE it is probable that the true purpose of sports is to permit customers and contestants to release pent-up emotions, I often gaze with wonder upon the Joe Louises, the Hank Leibers and the Glenn Cunninghams. How these eminent sporting gentlemen—so popularly and properly labeled as "Dead Pans"—manage to get away with it is a problem that well could interest any student of box office appeal.

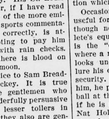
Yet they do get away with it and, indeed, those faces which never have twitched a muscle even at the tightest of moments, have perhaps come to an important reason for their owners' eminence.

No doubt the average fan, accustomed to running through all the emotions in the course of a day, always will love the mobile-mugged Babe Ruths better because he can understand them better. But this very element of difference also causes him to stare in fascination at the celebrities who are as unblinking while slashing an opponent to ribbons as while imbibing a crumpet.

Strangely enough, in view of the general belief concerning the feminine temperaments, women athletes seem to assay a higher percentage of dead pans than do the men. There are moments when certain little twists or turnings of their bodies indicate their opinions rather freely, but the faces of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Miss Helen Jacobs, Miss Jane Sharp, Miss Norma Taubele and Miss Josephine Cruickshank remain as calm in victory as in defeat.

Recalling "Dead Pan" of Helen Wills Moody

Miss Moody, who refused even to look at Miss Jacobs while shaking hands for the benefit of the photographers at Sea Bright one year, is perhaps the most famed of those dead pans. Yet there is the distressing case of Miss Taubele, who looks so sad during a match that she feels that way before it is over and so bursts into tears when she loses. Also there is the misfortune of Miss Cruickshank.


Helen Wills Moody

Just as Miss Virginia Van Wie of the golf tournament is a vastly different person from the young lady who is known to her friends as Gina Van Wie, Miss Cruickshank seems to have two personalities. So, in those very cheerful moments away from the courts, she regrets that sober face she always displays in competition.

This regret—shared by some other contestants who feel that if they could only pace themselves through all the tempo of their play would be speeded in time with the impulses—is on the red ink side of the dead pan ledger. On the other side the absolute control of nerves and muscles enjoyed by a Pauvo Nurmi or a Bill Carr, though, had a most important part in making them the great runners that they were. Oblivious to all outside influences, they could pace themselves through all those split seconds of action and reaction which make records.

Occasionally great stone faces are useful for purposes of the moment, although not a usual part of the athlete's equipment. For instance, there is the "dummy" play in basketball, where a man stays close to the basket, looks unconcerned and endeavors to lure his opponent into a false sense of security. Then a pass is thrown to him, he puts up his hands to catch the ball at the last possible moment and—if he is such an adept at the play as Nat Holman, Marty Friedman, Max Posnak or Moe Spahn—scores a field goal.

Still this variety of dead panning is perhaps as far apart from the regular article as was one of the more celebrated exploits of Silent Jack Richardson. Having been presented by Harry Sinclair with a horse named Brass, Mr. Richardson let every one believe that this was just the sort of horse that should be given away. Then, on the proper day and at the proper odds, which were 20 to 1, Brass won at Empire City.

Perhaps Max Baer's scowls, grimaces and antics attracted undue attention because there have been so many deadpanned boxers. Firpo never smiled. His eyes were wide open and he stared coldly, Jeffries' face seldom changed from a frown. Willard's eyes glared out of a face that might have been carved from wood. In spite of the reported emotionalism of their race it cannot be recalled that Peter Jackson or Jack McVey, very good negro fighters, ever wore other than the same stolid look that marks Louis.

* * *

Not in the box score:

Jack Dempsey and the Hearst A. C. are making faces at one another because the former heavyweight champion is muscling in on the fight promoting gag . . . Monk Meyer, army's 145-pound backfield star, refuses to take a bath during the four days immediately preceding a football game. Says that the water may weaken him. . . . At the more conservative Yale the football aces are prohibited from dating on Fridays during the season. Same reason.

* * *

If you are making book on the Olympic basketball eliminations to be held at Madison Square Garden in April don't overlook Greeley State. The team is undefeated in the Rocky Mountain conference . . . Ralph Hurtado of Panama, who claims that his ancestors were Indians, fought his first fight bare-footed. He never goes outdoors when it is snowing.

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Don't Guess But Know

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